

ture have been followed so as to make the work usable to the great number of botanists all over the world.

The new work has 706 pages more than the seventh edition. Hence the book is somewhat larger than that edition. The publishers have done an excellent job in incorporating such a large increase of material in a single volume which, though large, is not clumsy. Of the entities treated in the book the Monocots and Dicots show the greatest increase. Some statistics might be interesting:

7TH ED.	GENERA		SPECIES	
	NATIVE	INTROD.	NATIVE	INTROD.
Monocots	184	26	993	92
Dicots	596	154	2280	571
Total	780	180	3273	663
8TH ED.				
Monocots	191	50	1250	165
Dicots	616	234	3029	926
Total	807	284	4279	1091

Certainly the amateur will find the present edition very usable and as free from technical difficulties as is consistent with accurate differentiation. All botanists are indebted to Prof. Fernald for the profound scholarship exhibited by the Manual and realize that he has rendered a service to science that would be hard to duplicate.—RALPH C. BEAN, Wakefield, Mass.

SCAMMAN'S FERNS AND FERN ALLIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹—Attention

¹ SCAMMAN, EDITH. *Ferns and Fern Allies of New Hampshire*. New Hampshire Academy of Science Bull. 2. 96, [2] p. incl. 18 pl. Durham, N. H., 1947. (Obtainable from Dr. R. L. Blicke, Durham, for \$1.25.)

should be called to this excellent treatise on the pteridophytes of New Hampshire, published nearly three years ago but not yet sufficiently distributed, and practically unnoticed in the reviewing literature. It provides a carefully prepared list of 71 species and 60 infraspecific forms and hybrids known in the state, with keys to families, genera, species and varieties, and for each species brief synonymy, a paragraph or two discussing the distinctive characters, and a statement of general and local range, the latter with citation of counties or towns in the case of species that are not distributed throughout. The systematic treatment is followed by a fairly full bibliography, a glossary, a list of authors cited with full names and dates, and a full index. The excellent line drawings—those of the ferns by Dr. Shirley Gale Cross and Gordon W. Dillon, those of Equisetum and Lycopodium, as well as one plate of Dryopteris, by Mrs. Una F. Weatherby—should be very helpful in identification. An outline map of the state showing the counties and perhaps some of the principal collecting localities would have added to the utility of the work.

The only similar separate work for any New England state is Mrs. Edith B. Ogden's *The Ferns of Maine* (1948), which covers a more restricted field in greater detail. It includes only the ferns proper (Filicinae), gives comparatively full descriptions as well as keys, and cites all specimens examined or recorded in the literature.—S. F. Blake.

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